

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I appeal the ruling of the Chair, and ask to be heard on the ruling.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

MOTION TO TABLE OFFERED BY MR. KOLBE

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay the appeal on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) to lay on the table the appeal of the ruling of the Chair.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 216, noes 201, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 567]

AYES—216

Aderholt	Ewing	LoBiondo
Archer	Fletcher	Lofgren
Armey	Foley	Lucas (OK)
Bachus	Fossella	Manzullo
Baker	Fowler	McCollum
Ballenger	Franks (NJ)	McCreery
Barr	Frelinghuysen	McHugh
Barrett (NE)	Galleghy	McInnis
Bartlett	Ganske	McIntosh
Barton	Gekas	McKeon
Bass	Gibbons	Metcalfe
Bateman	Gilchrest	Mica
Biggert	Gillmor	Miller (FL)
Bilbray	Gilman	Miller, Gary
Billrakis	Goodlatte	Moran (KS)
Bliley	Goodling	Moran (VA)
Blunt	Goss	Morella
Boehler	Graham	Myrick
Boehner	Granger	Nethercutt
Bonilla	Green (WI)	Ney
Bono	Greenwood	Northup
Brady (TX)	Gutknecht	Nussle
Bryant	Hall (TX)	Ose
Burr	Hansen	Oxley
Burton	Hastings (WA)	Packard
Buyer	Hayes	Paul
Callahan	Hayworth	Pease
Calvert	Hefley	Peterson (PA)
Camp	Heger	Petri
Campbell	Hill (MT)	Pickering
Canady	Hilleary	Pitts
Cannon	Hobson	Pombo
Castle	Hoekstra	Portman
Chabot	Horn	Pryce (OH)
Chambliss	Hostettler	Quinn
Coble	Houghton	Radanovich
Coburn	Hulshof	Ramstad
Collins	Hunter	Regula
Combest	Hutchinson	Reynolds
Cook	Hyde	Riley
Cooksey	Isakson	Rogan
Cox	Jenkins	Rogers
Crane	Johnson (CT)	Rohrabacher
Cubin	Johnson, Sam	Ros-Lehtinen
Cunningham	Jones (NC)	Roukema
Davis (VA)	Kelly	Royce
Deal	King (NY)	Ryan (WI)
DeLay	Kingston	Ryun (KS)
DeMint	Knollenberg	Salmon
Diaz-Balart	Kolbe	Sanford
Dickey	Kuykendall	Saxton
Doolittle	LaHood	Schaffer
Dreier	Largent	Sensenbrenner
Duncan	Latham	Sessions
Dunn	LaTourette	Shadegg
Ehlers	Lazio	Shaw
Ehrlich	Leach	Sherwood
Emerson	Lewis (CA)	Shimkus
English	Lewis (KY)	Shuster
Everett	Linder	Simpson

Skeen  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Souder  
Spence  
Stearns  
Stump  
Sununu  
Sweeney  
Talent  
Tancredo

Tauzin  
Taylor (NC)  
Terry  
Thomas  
Thornberry  
Thune  
Tiahrt  
Toomey  
Upton  
Vitter  
Walden  
Walsh

Wamp  
Watkins  
Watts (OK)  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wilson  
Wolf  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

NOES—201

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Allen  
Andrews  
Baird  
Baldacci  
Baldwin  
Barcia  
Barrett (WI)  
Becerra  
Bentsen  
Berkley  
Berman  
Berry  
Bishop  
Blagojevich  
Blumenauer  
Bonior  
Borski  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boyd  
Brady (PA)  
Brown (FL)  
Brown (OH)  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardin  
Carson  
Clay  
Clayton  
Clemens  
Clyburn  
Condit  
Costello  
Coyne  
Cramer  
Crowley  
Cummings  
Danner  
Davis (FL)  
Davis (IL)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
Deutsch  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dixon  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Doyle  
Edwards  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Evans  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Forbes  
Ford  
Frank (MA)  
Frost  
Gejdenson  
Gephardt  
Gonzalez

Goode  
Gordon  
Green (TX)  
Gutierrez  
Hall (OH)  
Hastings (FL)  
Hill (IN)  
Hilliard  
Hinchee  
Hinojosa  
Hoeffel  
Holden  
Holt  
Hooley  
Hoyer  
Inslee  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jefferson  
John  
Johnson, E. B.  
Jones (OH)  
Kaptur  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick  
Kind (WI)  
Kleczka  
Klink  
Kucinich  
LaFalce  
Lampson  
Lantos  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
Lowe  
Lucas (KY)  
Luther  
Maloney (NY)  
Markey  
Martinez  
Mascara  
Matsui  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McIntyre  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meeks (NY)  
Mendez  
Millender  
McDonald  
Miller, George  
Minge  
Mink  
Moakley  
Mollohan  
Moore  
Murtha  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal

Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pastor  
Pelosi  
Peterson (MN)  
Phelps  
Pickett  
Pomeroy  
Price (NC)  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reyes  
Rivers  
Rodriguez  
Roemer  
Rothman  
Roybal-Allard  
Rush  
Sabo  
Sanchez  
Sanders  
Sandlin  
Sawyer  
Schakowsky  
Scott  
Serrano  
Sherman  
Shows  
Sisisky  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Spratt  
Stabenow  
Stenholm  
Strickland  
Tanner  
Tauscher  
Taylor (MS)  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thurman  
Tierney  
Towns  
Traficant  
Turner  
Udall (CO)  
Udall (NM)  
Velazquez  
Vento  
Visclosky  
Waters  
Watt (NC)  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Wexler  
Weygand  
Wise  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Wynn

NOT VOTING—16

Bereuter  
Chenoweth-Hage  
Conyers  
Istook  
Kanjorski  
Kasich

Larson  
Maloney (CT)  
Meek (FL)  
Norwood  
Payne  
Porter

Scarborough  
Shays  
Stark  
Stupak

□ 1432

So the motion to table was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE— CALLING ON PRESIDENT TO AB- STAIN FROM RENEGOTIATING INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS GOVERNING ANTIDUMPING LAWS AND COUNTERVAILING MEAS- URES

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privileges of the House and offer a privileged resolution that I noticed pursuant to rule IX and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

RESOLUTION CALLING ON THE PRESIDENT TO ABSTAIN FROM RENEGOTIATING INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS GOVERNING ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES

Whereas under Art. I, Section 8 of the Constitution, the Congress has power and responsibility with regard to foreign commerce and the conduct of international trade negotiations;

Whereas the House of Representatives is deeply concerned that, in connection with the World Trade Organization, (“WTO”) Ministerial meeting to be held in Seattle, Washington, and the multilateral trade negotiations expected to follow, a few countries are seeking to circumvent the agreed list of negotiation topics and reopen debate over the WTO’s antidumping and antisubsidy rules;

Whereas the built-in agenda for future WTO negotiations, which was set out in the Uruguay Round package ratified by Congress in 1994, includes agriculture trade, services trade, and intellectual property protection but does not include antidumping or antisubsidy rules;

Whereas the Congress has not approved new negotiations or antidumping or antisubsidy rules and has clearly, but so far informally, signaled its opposition to such negotiations;

Whereas strong antidumping and antisubsidy rules are a cornerstone of the liberal trade policy of the United States and are essential to the health of the manufacturing and farm sectors in the United States;

Whereas it has long been and remains the policy of the United States to support its antidumping and antisubsidy laws and to defend those laws in international negotiations;

Whereas an important part of Congress’ participation in the formulation of trade policy is the enactment of official negotiating objectives against which completed agreements can be measured when presented for ratification;

Whereas the current absence of official negotiating objectives on the statute books must not be allowed to undermine the Congress’ constitutional role in charting the direction of United States trade policy.

Whereas the WTO antidumping and antisubsidy rules concluded in the Uruguay Round have scarcely been tested since they entered into effect and certainly have not proved defective;

Whereas opening these rules to renegotiation could only lead to weakening them, which would in turn lead to even greater abuse of the world’s open markets, particularly that of the United States;

Whereas conversely, avoiding another divisive fight over these rules is the best way to

promote progress on the other, far more important, issues facing WTO members; and

Whereas it is therefore essential that renegotiations on these antidumping and antisubsidy matters not be reopened under the auspices of the WTO or otherwise: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives calls upon the President—

(1) not to participate in any international negotiation in which antidumping and antisubsidy rules are part of the negotiating agenda;

(2) to refrain from submitting for congressional approval agreements that require changes to the current antidumping and countervailing duty laws and enforcement policies of the United States; and

(3) to enforce the antidumping and countervailing duty laws vigorously in all pending and future cases.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). The Chair will entertain a brief argument as to whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege. Let me caution the Members, debate should be limited to the question of order, and may not go to the merits of the proposition being considered.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, this resolution has privilege because only the House has the authority to alter existing revenue provisions. Allowing the administration to negotiate antidumping and countervailing duty laws would further diminish the loss of the constitutional power the House has suffered over time. Under article 1, section 7 of the Constitution, the House of Representatives has the authority to originate revenue provisions, not the Senate, the administration or the U.S. trade representative. By not giving the administration the clear message that Congress has antidumping and countervailing duty laws, that those laws are not to be placed on the table for negotiations, we are essentially allowing the administration to act on authority it does not have.

Furthermore, section 702 of House rule IX entitled General Principles concludes that certain matters of business arising under the Constitution, mandatory in nature, have been held to have a privilege which superseded the rules establishing the order of business. This is a question of the House's constitutional authority and is therefore privileged in nature. The WTO antidumping and antisubsidy rules concluded in the Uruguay Round have scarcely been tested since they entered into effect and certainly have not proved effective. Opening these rules to renegotiation could only lead to weakening them which in turn leads to even greater abuse of the world's open markets, particularly that of the United States.

There is a precedent, Mr. Speaker, for bringing H. Res. 298 out of committee and onto the House floor immediately. For instance, H. Con. Res. 190 was brought to the floor on October 26

under suspension of the rules because it concerned the upcoming Seattle Round. This measure had only 13 cosponsors, while H. Res. 298 has 228 cosponsors. The majority of the House should be heard.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I, too, have a privileged motion. I will not be offering mine nor asking for a vote. But I want to take 30 seconds with the Congress. The Congress is allowing trade practices to endanger America. Illegal trade cannot be tolerated, and the purpose of these exercises is to make sure the administration and Congress looks at those.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to rise in support of the resolution and to say that I would merely beg the leadership to allow this vote to occur, because over 228 of our Members have asked for it. I think to bottle this up and not allow a vote is truly not in the best spirit of this House when in fact the Constitution provides that trade-making authority rests in the House, in the Congress, and all revenue measures begin here in the House. With what is going to happen at the end of the month in Seattle and the beginning of December, we want to send a strong message to our trade negotiators, we do not want them opening up the antidumping and countervailing duty provisions of our trade laws.

No industry in this country has suffered more than the steel industry and been forced to restructure. It has the most modern production in the world. Yet we continue to lose thousands and thousands of jobs, even over this last year. It is absolutely essential that our negotiators hear this, and it is not the executive branch's responsibility, it is our responsibility to enforce the laws that we pass. And so we ask and beg of the leadership of this institution, please allow us to bring up this resolution which allows us to instruct our negotiators as the Constitution intended. There are 228 Members of this institution that want to be allowed to be given voice and this resolution brought to the floor. I rise in strong support of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DOYLE).

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I also have a privileged resolution which I will not offer and will not ask for a vote on, but I do want to speak in support of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, denying a vote on this resolution denies the will of the majority of this House. A majority of Members on both side of the aisle, 228, are cosponsors of this legislation. This resolution is intended to respond to a ne-

gotiating ploy by Japan and a few other countries. These countries are trying to jump-start negotiations on the antidumping and countervailing duty laws mostly as a negotiating tactic.

□ 1445

Japan would like the world to forget about their closed telecommunications, financial services and agricultural markets by raising false issues about unfair trade remedies. Failing to pass this resolution supports the trade objectives of Japan and not the trade objectives of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I am in strong support of this privileged resolution, and ask that we be allowed to have a vote on it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KLINK) wish to be heard on this issue?

Mr. KLINK. Yes, Mr. Speaker, I do.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I also have a privileged resolution, which I will not insist on calling up, instead speaking on behalf of this resolution instead.

Mr. Speaker, I would recommend to the Members the rules of the House of Representatives, which says the privileges of the House as distinguished from that of the individual Member include questions relating to its constitutional prerogatives in respect to revenue legislation and appropriations, and it goes on to other sorts of things.

Furthermore, in Section 664 of rule IX, entitled "General Principles," as to the precedent of question of privilege, it states "as the business of the House began to increase, it was found necessary to give certain important matters a precedent by rule. Such matters were called privileged questions."

Section 664 goes on saying, "certain matters of business arising under the constitutional mandatory in nature have been held to have privilege, which has superseded the rules established in the regular order of business."

I would say, Mr. Speaker, if you read the Constitution, under article I, section 7, all bills for raising revenues shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Clearly what we are talking about with this trade and the countervailing duties and the antidumping is that there are tariffs that are levied. That is the raising of revenue. That is the privilege of the House of Representatives, not of the Senate, not of the administration, not of the trade ambassador; but it is the privilege of this House of Representatives.

When these dump products are levied, a tariff is put on them, those tariffs are revenue raisers, they are paid directly to the U.S. Treasury; and by us allowing negotiations to be weakened and

our trade laws weakened to let in more dump product, the House would be turning over the power to the executive branch given exclusively to us under the Constitution.

Now, this resolution has privilege because only the House has the authority to alter existing revenue provisions. Allowing the administration to negotiate these issues is the House giving that constitutional duty up.

In addition, I would recommend as great reading to the Members article I, section 8 of the Constitution. "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposes and excises shall be uniform throughout the Nation. The Congress also shall regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states and with the Indian tribes."

What we are talking about here is not only the revenue that is taken, but it is trade policy. An important part of Congress' participation in the formulation of trade policy is the enactment of official negotiating objectives against which completed agreements can then be measured for their ratification.

Congress exercised that power back in 1994 when we ratified the agenda for the Seattle WTO Ministerial, which included agricultural trade; it included services trade and intellectual property protection. The agenda, specifically enacted into Federal law as Public Law 103-465, did not include anti-dumping or antisubsidy rules.

Congress is concerned that a few countries are seeking to circumvent the agreed list of negotiated topics and reopen debate over the WTO's anti-dumping and antisubsidy rules. The current absence of official negotiating objectives on the statute books must not be allowed to undermine what is the House of Representatives' constitutional district. We have a constitutional role, and it is, under the rules of this House, our extraordinary power to step in and make sure that is not taken away from us by the administration, by the trade representatives, or by anyone else.

Mr. Speaker, if that is not a point of privilege of this House, then none exists.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does anyone else wish to be heard on this issue?

If not, the Chair is prepared to rule. Because the arguments raised here were addressed in the Chair's ruling of October 10, 1998, for the reasons stated in the Chair's previous rulings, the resolution offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House under rule IX and may not be considered at this time.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I appeal the ruling of the Chair, and ask to be heard on the appeal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

MOTION TO TABLE OFFERED BY MR. KOLBE

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay the appeal on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) to lay on the table the appeal of the ruling of the Chair.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 214, noes 204, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 568]

AYES—214

Aderholt	Fossella	McInnis
Archer	Fowler	McIntosh
Armey	Franks (NJ)	McKeon
Bachus	Frelinghuysen	Mica
Baker	Galleghy	Miller (FL)
Ballenger	Ganske	Miller, Gary
Barr	Gekas	Moran (KS)
Bartlett	Gibbons	Morella
Barton	Gilchrest	Myrick
Bass	Gillmor	Nethercutt
Bateman	Gilman	Ney
Biggert	Goodlatte	Northup
Bilbray	Goodling	Nussle
Bilirakis	Graham	Ose
Billey	Granger	Oxley
Blunt	Green (WI)	Packard
Boehlert	Greenwood	Paul
Boehner	Gutknecht	Pease
Bonilla	Hall (TX)	Peterson (PA)
Bono	Hansen	Petri
Brady (TX)	Hastings (WA)	Pickering
Bryant	Hayes	Pitts
Burr	Hayworth	Pombo
Burton	Hefley	Porter
Buyer	Herger	Portman
Callahan	Hill (MT)	Pryce (OH)
Calvert	Hilleary	Quinn
Camp	Hobson	Ramstad
Campbell	Hoekstra	Regula
Canady	Horn	Reynolds
Cannon	Hostettler	Riley
Castle	Houghton	Rogan
Chabot	Hulshof	Rogers
Chambless	Hutchinson	Rohrabacher
Chenoweth-Hage	Hyde	Ros-Lehtinen
Coble	Isakson	Roukema
Coburn	Istook	Royce
Collins	Jenkins	Ryan (WI)
Combest	Johnson (CT)	Ryun (KS)
Cook	Johnson, Sam	Salmon
Cooksey	Jones (NC)	Sanford
Cox	Kasich	Saxton
Crane	Kelly	Schaffer
Cubin	King (NY)	Sensenbrenner
Cunningham	Kingston	Sessions
Davis (VA)	Knollenberg	Shadegg
Deal	Kolbe	Shaw
DeLay	Kuykendall	Shays
DeMint	LaHood	Sherwood
Diaz-Balart	Largent	Shimkus
Dickey	Latham	Shuster
Doolittle	LaTourette	Simpson
Dreier	Lazio	Skeen
Duncan	Leach	Smith (MI)
Dunn	Lewis (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Ehlers	Lewis (KY)	Smith (TX)
Ehrlich	Linder	Souder
Emerson	LoBiondo	Spence
English	Lucas (OK)	Stearns
Everett	Manzullo	Stump
Ewing	McCollum	Sununu
Fletcher	McCreery	Sweeney
Foley	McHugh	Talent

Tancredo	Upton
Tauzin	Vitter
Taylor (NC)	Walden
Terry	Walsh
Thomas	Wamp
Thornberry	Watkins
Thune	Watts (OK)
Tiahrt	Weldon (FL)
Toomey	Weldon (PA)

NOES—204

Abercrombie	Green (TX)	Neal
Ackerman	Gutierrez	Oberstar
Allen	Hall (OH)	Obey
Andrews	Hastings (FL)	Olver
Baird	Hill (IN)	Ortiz
Baldacci	Hilliard	Owens
Baldwin	Hinchee	Pallone
Barcia	Hinojosa	Pascrell
Barrett (WI)	Hoeffel	Pastor
Becerra	Holden	Pelosi
Bentsen	Holt	Peterson (MN)
Berkley	Hooley	Phelps
Berman	Hoyer	Pickett
Berry	Inslee	Pomeroy
Bishop	Jackson (IL)	Price (NC)
Blagojevich	Jackson-Lee	Rahall
Blumenauer	(TX)	Rangel
Bonior	Jefferson	Reyes
Borski	John	Rivers
Boswell	Johnson, E. B.	Rodriguez
Boyd	Jones (OH)	Roemer
Brady (PA)	Kaptur	Rothman
Brown (FL)	Kennedy	Roybal-Allard
Brown (OH)	Kildee	Rush
Capps	Kilpatrick	Sanchez
Capuano	Kind (WI)	Sanders
Cardin	Kleczka	Sandlin
Carson	Kucinich	Sawyer
Clay	LaFalce	Schakowsky
Clayton	Lampson	Scott
Clement	Lantos	Serrano
Clyburn	Lee	Sherman
Condit	Levin	Shows
Conyers	Lewis (GA)	Sisisky
Costello	Lipinski	Skelton
Coyne	Lofgren	Slaughter
Cramer	Lowey	Smith (WA)
Crowley	Lucas (KY)	Snyder
Cummings	Luther	Spratt
Danner	Maloney (CT)	Stabenow
Davis (FL)	Maloney (NY)	Stark
Davis (IL)	Markey	Stenholm
DeFazio	Martinez	Strickland
DeGette	Mascara	Stupak
Delahunt	Matsui	Tanner
DeLauro	McCarthy (MO)	Tauscher
Deutsch	McCarthy (NY)	Taylor (MS)
Dicks	McDermott	Thompson (CA)
Dingell	McGovern	Thompson (MS)
Doggett	McIntyre	Thurman
Dooley	McKinney	Tierney
Doyle	McNulty	Towns
Edwards	Meehan	Trafficant
Engel	Meek (FL)	Turner
Eshoo	Meeks (NY)	Udall (NM)
Etheridge	Menendez	Velazquez
Evans	Millender	Vento
Farr	McDonald	Visclosky
Fattah	Miller, George	Waters
Filner	Minge	Watt (NC)
Forbes	Mink	Waxman
Ford	Moakley	Weiner
Frank (MA)	Mollohan	Wexler
Frost	Moore	Weygand
Gejdenson	Moran (VA)	Wise
Gephardt	Murtha	Woolsey
Gonzalez	Nadler	Wu
Goode	Napolitano	Wynn
Gordon		

NOT VOTING—15

Barrett (NE)	Hunter	Payne
Bereuter	Kanjorski	Radanovich
Boucher	Larson	Sabo
Dixon	Metcalf	Scarborough
Goss	Norwood	Udall (CO)

□ 1510

So the motion to table was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.